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FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Apr 2007 (20070419/ED)

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=> s hotflashes
L1 0 HOTFLASHES

=> s hotflashes
L2 0 HOTFLASHES

=> s menopause
L3 14362 MENOPAUSE

=> l3 and isoleucine
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=> s l3 and isoleucine
37073 ISOLEUCINE
L4 16 L3 AND ISOLEUCINE

=> d l4 ibib abs hitstr 1-16

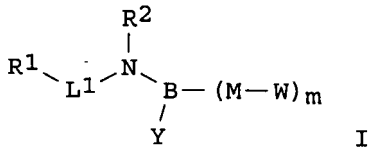
L4 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:818289 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:248852
TITLE: Preparation of aminoaliphaticsulfonates and compositions for treating amyloid-related diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kong, Xianqi; Wu, Xinfu; Bouzide, Abderrahim; Valade, Isabelle; Migneault, David; Gervais, Francine; Delorme, Daniel; Bachand, Benoit; Atfani, Mohamed; Levesque, Sophie; Samim, Bita
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurochem (International) Limited, Switz.

10/848385

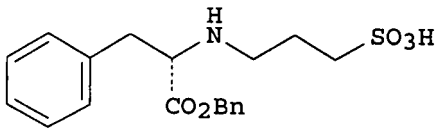
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 336pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006085149	A2	20060817	WO 2005-IB4166	20051221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 2006223855	A1	20061005	US 2005-316693	20051221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-638636P P 20041222
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, (un)substituted cycloalkyl, heterocycle, aryl, etc.; R2 = H, mercaptoalkyl, alkenyl, etc.; Y = SO3-X+, OSO3-X+, SSO3-X+; X+ = H, a cationic group, or an ester-forming group; L1 = (un)substituted alkyl or absent; B = alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, and optionally fused with W when M is absent; M = absent, bond, amino, alkyl. oxy, etc.; W = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; m = 1-6], and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as agents for treating amyloid-related diseases. Thus, e.g., II was prepared by neutralization of L-phenylalanine benzylester hydrochloride followed by reaction with 1,3-propanesultone. Relative binding affinities of I to Aβ amyloid protein were determined with numerous compds. providing 90-100% binding at 400 μM. Further, methods, pharmaceutical compns. and kits are described for treating or preventing amyloid-related disease.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:791122 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:202966
TITLE: Method using amino acids, peptides, and other agents for lowering serum homocysteine
INVENTOR(S): Guttuso, Thomas, Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Research Foundation of State University of New

SOURCE: York At Buffalo, USA
PCT Int. Appl., 9pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006083439	A2	20060810	WO 2005-US47296	20051228
WO 2006083439	A3	20061123		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 2006252699	A1	20061109	US 2005-321130	20051228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-639846P P 20041228

AB The invention provides a method for reducing the amount of homocysteine in the blood of an individual. The method comprises administering to the individual a composition comprising a homocysteine-lowering agent in an amount effective to lower the amount of homocysteine in the blood of the individual. The homocysteine lowering agent is selected from isoleucine, leucine, or valine; dipeptides consisting of isoleucine, leucine, valine, or glycine and combinations thereof; tripeptides consisting of isoleucine, leucine, valine, or glycine and combinations thereof; odd chain fatty acids; alpha-ketobutyrate; biotin; propionyl CoA, and combinations thereof.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1249557 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:251433
TITLE: Cytochrome P4501A1 genetic polymorphisms and breast cancer risk in Nigerian women
AUTHOR(S): Okobia, Michael; Bunker, Clareann; Zmuda, Joseph; Kammerer, Candace; Vogel, Victor; Uche, Emmanuel; Anyanwu, Stanley; Ezeome, Emmanuel; Ferrell, Robert; Kuller, Lewis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15261, USA
SOURCE: Breast Cancer Research and Treatment (2005), 94(3), 285-293
CODEN: BCTRD6; ISSN: 0167-6806
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In this case-control study based on 250 women with breast cancer and 250 age-matched controls, we sought to evaluate the role of four polymorphic variants in the CYP1A1 gene in breast cancer susceptibility in Nigerian women. Heterozygosity for the CYP1A1 M1 genotype (CYP1A1 M1 [T/C]) was associated with a 21% reduced risk of breast cancer (OR=0.79, 95% CI 0.46-1.40) while homozygosity for the genotype (CYP1A1 M1 [C/C]) conferred a non-significant 9% reduced risk of breast cancer. These risk profiles

were not significantly altered in subgroup anal. by menopausal status. While heterozygosity for the CYP1A1 M3 genotype (T/C) conferred a non-significant 24% reduced risk of breast cancer (OR=0.76, 95% CI 0.47-1.22), homozygosity for the variant was associated a non-significant 1.95-fold increased risk of breast cancer (OR=1.95, 95% CI 0.24-6.01). Subgroup anal. showed a non-significant 11% reduced risk in premenopausal heterozygous carriers (OR=0.89, 95% CI 0.45-1.44) and a non-significant 6% increased risk of postmenopausal breast cancer for carriers of the CYP1A1 M3 (T/C) genotype. The CYP1A1 M2 (isoleucine to valine) polymorphism in exon 7 and CYP1A1 M4 (threonine to asparagine) variant in codon 461 of the CYP1A1 gene were found to be very rare in our study subjects. This study has shown that while the CYP1A1 M1 polymorphism conferred reduced risk of breast cancer, homozygosity for the CYP1A1 M3 (C/C) was associated with increased risk of breast cancer although these risks did not attain statistical significance.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:60248 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:105331
TITLE: Use of amino acids for treatment of various conditions
INVENTOR(S): Guttuso, Thomas J., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004006841	A2	20040122	WO 2003-US21785	20030714
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2490308	A1	20040122	CA 2003-2490308	20030714
AU 2003261147	A1	20040202	AU 2003-261147	20030714
EP 1575501	A2	20050921	EP 2003-764543	20030714
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2006094785	A1	20060504	US 2005-519598	20050923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-395975P	P 20020712
			WO 2003-US21785	W 20030714

AB A method of treating a patient for a condition characterized by symptoms that can be alleviated by interfering with or supplementing the activity of endogenous ligands on the a2S subunit of a voltage gated calcium channel, said method comprising: administering to a patient experiencing the condition an amount of one or more of L-norleucine, L-isoleucine , L-alloisoleucine, L-methionine, L-leucine, 2-cyclohexylglycine, 2-phenylglycine, 2-amino-2-norbornane carboxylic acid, 1-aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid, 2-aminoheptanoic acid, 2-aminocaprylic acid, and 2-aminononanoic acid under conditions effective to treat the condition, wherein when the condition is a hot flash or a symptom of hormonal

variation, the compound is not L-leucine.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:356140 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:353252
TITLE: Protein hydrolyzate-based pharmaco-dietary preparation having nutrition-supplementing and nutrition-enhancing effect
INVENTOR(S): Raggi, Giuseppe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New Technology Research Ltd., Virgin I. (Brit.)
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2381451	A	20030507	GB 2001-26194	20011101
CA 2464945	A1	20030508	CA 2002-2464945	20021015
WO 2003037320	A1	20030508	WO 2002-IB4242	20021015
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1439831	A1	20040728	EP 2002-772745	20021015
EP 1439831	B1	20050615		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005514342	T	20050519	JP 2003-539664	20021015
AT 297724	T	20050715	AT 2002-772745	20021015
US 2004248771	A1	20041209	US 2004-494286	20040503

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2001-26194 A 20011101
WO 2002-IB4242 W 20021015

AB A pharmaco-dietary composition comprising: a) a hydrolyzate of amino acids and/or peptides having a relative mol. mass between 102 and 2x104 daltons obtained from proteins; b) β-alanine in an amount equal to, or greater than, 0.1% of the aminoacyl total of the hydrolyzate of amino acids and/or peptides. The said composition may optionally further comprise (c) a mixture of oligonucleotides, nucleotides or nucleosides obtained by hydrolysis of nucleic acids from yeast, plants, meat or fish, (d) protein exts. having a hydrolytic activity, (e) a mixture of D-ribose and/or xylitol or (f) a mixture of vitamins, vitamin-like factors, minerals, oligonucleotides, carbohydrates and fibers. Such compns. are of use in the reduction of excess weight, preventing aging and assisting in the treatment of disorders such as atherosclerosis, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, menopausal syndromes, senile cerebral disorders, psychophys. stress, depression, chronic fatigue syndrome, cutaneous or dermal aging and benign prostate hypertrophy.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:849419 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:320322
TITLE: Use of protein and essential amino acids to treat amenorrhea and related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Ammann, Patrick; Rizzoli, Rene; Bonjour, Jean-Philippe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis Nutrition A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002087562	A1	20021107	WO 2002-EP4615	20020425
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
CA 2445343	A1	20021107	CA 2002-2445343	20020425
AU 2002338501	A1	20021111	AU 2002-338501	20020425
EP 1392275	A1	20040303	EP 2002-766638	20020425
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002009245	A	20040615	BR 2002-9245	20020425
JP 2005505500	T	20050224	JP 2002-584908	20020425
ZA 2003008311	A	20040521	ZA 2003-8311	20031024
US 2004171690	A1	20040902	US 2004-475950	20040330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-10288 A	20010426
			WO 2002-EP4615 W	20020425

AB Malnourishment leading to a decrease in body weight interferes with estrogen secretion in women, causing deleterious effects on bone d. and on the menstrual cycle. The invention is based on the discovery that it is possible to reverse these metabolic effects of malnourishment by boosting protein intake, as whole protein or as a blend of essential amino acids. The proteins may be administered in the form of a dietary supplement, as a foodstuff, or as a component of a complete meal.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:548252 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:78259
TITLE: Isolation of isoflavone-rich soybean extract with therapeutic properties
INVENTOR(S): Han, Kyung Koo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 9 pp.
CODEN: BPXXDX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BR 2000000363	A	20010911	BR 2000-363	20000211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BR 2000-363	20000211

AB Soybeans are dehulled, heated (100° for 10-30 min), and ground.

The powder is mixed (2:1) with ethanol (70° GL), homogenized and maintained at 60° for 15 min. After centrifugation (20,000 rpm; 10 min) the liquid phase is lyophilized to afford a powder containing 10% isoflavones plus other nutrients (proteins, essential amino acids, glucose, essential oils, and vitamins). The isoflavone-rich soybean extract is suitable for use in treatment of menopause, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, osteoporosis, cancer, etc.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:427387 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:14359
TITLE: Treatment of hot flashes (flushing) using leucine alone or in combination with other branched chain amino acids
INVENTOR(S): Gollobin, Charlotte
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6245812	B1	20010612	US 1999-353768	19990715
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-353768	19990715

AB A method for treating flushing caused by other means than normal estrogen decreases associated with normal or natural menopause. Specifically, the method comprises administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of leucine, or leucine in combination with isoleucine, valine and mixts. of isoleucine and valine. Treatment may be achieved via manipulation of dietary protein intake or through direct administration, e.g., dietary supplement or the like. An article of manufacture is also provided.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265229 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285588
TITLE: Pharmaceutical formulation for menopausal women comprising fatty acids, calcium compounds, and folic acid
INVENTOR(S): Levinson, R. Saul; Hermelin, Marc S.; Kirschner, Mitchell I.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024772	A1	20010412	WO 2000-US23527	20000828

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,

	ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6479545		B1	20021112	US 1999-409059	19990930
CA 2385854		A1	20010412	CA 2000-2385854	20000828
CA 2385854		C	20050412		
CA 2492417		A1	20010412	CA 2000-2492417	20000828
EP 1216024		A1	20020626	EP 2000-957857	20000828
EP 1216024		B1	20070321		
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BR 2000014438		A	20020820	BR 2000-14438	20000828
JP 2003510344		T	20030318	JP 2001-527771	20000828
AU 778507		B2	20041209	AU 2000-69416	20000828
US 2002137749		A1	20020926	US 2002-106381	20020327
ZA 2002002633		A	20030225	ZA 2002-2633	20020404
US 2002173510		A1	20021121	US 2002-131236	20020425
US 2005106266		A1	20050519	US 2004-23871	20041222
AU 2005200907		A1	20050407	AU 2005-200907	20050228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 1999-409059	A 19990930
				WO 2000-US23527	W 20000828
				US 2002-131236	A1 20020425
				CA 2005-2385854	A3 20050210

AB The present disclosure relates to novel compns. which provide improved nutritional support for premenopausal and menopausal women and/or relief from symptoms associated with menopause, as well as prophylactic effects, and methods for using same. A pharmaceutical composition contained vitamin A 5000, vitamin D 400, vitamin E 400 IU, vitamin C 100, vitamin B1 20, vitamin B2 20, vitamin B6 25, vitamin B12 50, vitamin B3 100, folic acid 1.0, calcium carbonate 1200, copper 2, zinc 15, DHA/linolenic/linoleic acid 50/25/25 mg, and selenium 65 μg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:595487 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:15465

TITLE: Cytochrome P4501A1 polymorphism as a susceptibility factor for breast cancer in postmenopausal Chinese women in Taiwan

AUTHOR(S): Huang, C-S.; Shen, C-Y.; Chang, K-J.; Hsu, S-M.; Chern, H-D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer (1999), 80(11), 1838-1843
CODEN: BJCAAI; ISSN: 0007-0920

PUBLISHER: Churchill Livingstone

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The incidence of breast cancer has been greatly increasing in Taiwan over the past two decades. Since cytochrome P 4501A1 (CYP1A1) is involved in the metabolism of environmental carcinogens or estrogen, we hypothesized that CYP1A1 genetic polymorphism may be a susceptibility factor for breast cancer. This hypothesis was evaluated in this case control study of 150 breast cancer patients and 150 healthy controls among Chinese women. Two CYP1A1 polymorphisms were studied, one containing a new MspI site and the other located in axon 7 and resulting in the replacement of an isoleucine (Ile) residue by a valine (Val). After simultaneously considering the known or significant risk factors for breast cancer, including the age of study participants, pos. family history of breast cancer, early menarche (≤ 13 yr), nulliparity and late first

full-term pregnancy (≥ 30 yr), hormone replacement therapy and smoking, the CYP1A1 Msp1 polymorphism was found to be a significant factor in determining the risk of breast cancer. The homozygous variant was the most susceptible genotype with an adjusted odds ratio of 1.98 (95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.01-3.99) compared with the non-homozygous variants (the homozygous wild-type and the heterozygous variant). In contrast, the CYP1A1 Ile/Val polymorphism was not significantly associated with breast cancer development (adjusted OR = 1.07, 95% CI = 0.64-1.78). Interestingly, the Msp1 polymorphism was especially significant in postmenopausal women, but not in premenopausal women. Further stratification anal. in postmenopausal women who were non-smokers and with no history of hormone replacement therapy showed the cancer risk due to the Msp1 variant to be more significant in women with early menarche. We conclude that CYP1A1 polymorphism is a susceptibility factor for breast cancer in postmenopausal Chinese women in Taiwan: Further study with a large sample size should be considered to address issues of interactions between CYP1A1 and other risk factors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:86289 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:321759
TITLE: Polychlorinated biphenyls, cytochrome P4501A1 polymorphism, and postmenopausal breast cancer risk
AUTHOR(S): Moysich, Kirsten B.; Shields, Peter G.; Freudenheim, Jo L.; Schisterman, Enrique F.; Vena, John E.; Kostyniak, Paul; Greizerstein, Hebe; Marshall, James R.; Graham, Saxon; Ambrosone, Christine B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Social and Preventive Medicine SUNY-Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, NY, 14214, USA
SOURCE: Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention (1999), 8(1), 41-44
CODEN: CEBPE4; ISSN: 1055-9965
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In exptl. systems, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) induce cytochrome P 4501A1 (CYP1A1), which is involved in metabolism of steroid hormones and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in humans. A genetic polymorphism coding for a valine to isoleucine substitution in exon 7 has been associated with lung cancer risk in Japanese populations. In a previous study, the authors found no association between CYP1A1 genotype and breast cancer risk. However, the authors were interested in determining whether genotype would relate to risk when PCB body burden was taken into account. In a subset of a case-control study in western New York, 154 postmenopausal women with incident, primary, histol. confirmed postmenopausal breast cancer and 192 community controls were interviewed and underwent phlebotomy. Serum levels of 56 PCB peaks were determined by high resolution gas chromatog. with electron capture. PCR-RFLP analyses of the CYP1A1 polymorphism were performed. Unconditional logistic regression was used to compute adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals. Among women with serum PCB levels above the median of the distribution in the control group, there was increased risk of breast cancer associated with the presence of at least one valine allele, compared with women who were homozygous for the isoleucine alleles (odds ratio, 2.93; 95% confidence interval, 1.17-7.36). Among women with low PCB body burden, no association between CYP1A1 genotype and breast cancer risk was observed Adjustment for serum lipids and body mass index did not affect the magnitude of the observed assocns. PCB body burden may modify the effect of the polymorphism on postmenopausal breast cancer risk through increased CYP1A1 enzyme induction or by activation by specific PCB congeners. These

results should be considered preliminary, pending replication by other studies.
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:534892 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:131267
TITLE: Method using leucine, and combinations thereof, for treating flushing associated with menopause
INVENTOR(S): Gollobin, Charlotte
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5789443	A	19980804	US 1997-847468	19970425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-847468	19970425

AB A method for treating flushing as a symptom of menopause is disclosed. The method comprises administering an effective amount of leucine, or leucine in combination with isoleucine and valine. Preferably the leucine is administered as a dietary supplement. However, treatment may be achieved via manipulation of dietary protein intake. Due to the depletion effect that leucine has on other branched chain amino acids, it is preferred that isoleucine and valine are administered in combination with leucine. The method may also comprise vitamin B6.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:244432 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:52777
TITLE: Association between glutathione S-transferase M1, P1, and T1 genetic polymorphisms and development of breast cancer
AUTHOR(S): Helzlsouer, Kathy J.; Selmin, Ornella; Huang, Han-Yao; Strickland, Paul T.; Hoffman, Sandra; Alberg, Anthony J.; Watson, Mary; Comstock, George W.; Bell, Douglas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Epidemiology, The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1998), 90(7), 512-518
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) are encoded by a superfamily of genes and play a role in the detoxification of potential carcinogens. In a nested case-control study, we investigated assocns: between genetic variability in specific GST genes (GSTM1, GSTT1, and GSTP1) and susceptibility to breast cancer. In 1989, a total of 32898 individuals donated blood samples to a research specimen bank established in Washington Country, MD. Genotypes of blood specimen DNA were determined for 110 of 115 women with incident cases of breast cancer diagnosed during the period from 1990 through 1995 and up to 113 of 115 control subjects.

Assocns. between specific genotypes and the development of breast cancer were examined by use of logistic regression to calculate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). The GSTM1 homozygous null genotype was associated with an increased risk of developing breast cancer (OR = 2.10; 95% CI = 1.22-3.64), principally due to an association with postmenopausal breast cancer (OR = 2.50; 95% CI = 1.34-4.65). For GSTP1, the data were suggestive of a trend of increasing risk with higher nos. of codon 105 valine alleles (compared with isoleucine alleles); a 1.97-fold increased risk of breast cancer (95% CI = 0.77-5.02) was associated with valine/valine homozygosity. The risk of breast cancer associated with the GSTT1 homozygous null genotype was 1.50 (95% CI = 0.76-2.95). The risk of breast cancer increased as the number of putative high-risk genotypes increased (P for trend <.001) (OR = 3.77; 95% CI = 1.10-12.88 for a combined genotype of GSTM1 null, GSTT1 null, and either GSTP1 valine heterozygosity or GSTP1 valine homozygosity). Our findings suggest that genetic variability in members of the GST gene family may be associated with an increased susceptibility to breast cancer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:755188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:195326
TITLE: Cytochrome P4501A1 and glutathione S-transferase (M1) genetic polymorphisms and postmenopausal breast cancer risk
AUTHOR(S): Ambrosone, Christine B.; Freudenheim, Jo L.; Graham, Saxon; Marshall, James R.; Vena, John E.; Brasure, John R.; Laughlin, Rosemary; Nemoto, Takuma; Michalek, Arthur M.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Social and Preventive Medicine, State Univ. of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, 14214, USA
SOURCE: Cancer Research (1995), 55(16), 3483-5
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, possible human breast carcinogens, are metabolized by cytochrome P 4501A1 (CYP1A1) and glutathione S-transferase (GSTM1). A CYP1A1 polymorphism (isoleucine to valine substitution in exon 7) or the null allele for GSTM1 may affect the mutagenic potential of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The authors examined polymorphisms in GSTM1 and CYP1A1 in relation to breast cancer risk. Included were 216 postmenopausal Caucasian women with incident breast cancer and 282 community controls. DNA analyses suggested no increased breast cancer risk with the null GSTM1 genotype [odds ratio (OR) = 1.10; CI, 0.73-1.64], although there was some indication that the null genotype was associated with risk among the youngest postmenopausal women (OR = 2.44; CI, 0.89-6.64). Slightly elevated risk was associated with the CYP1A1 polymorphism (OR = 1.61; CI, 0.94-2.75) and was highest for those who smoked up to 29 pack-years (OR = 5.22; CI, 1.16-23.56). Statistical power to detect an effect may be limited by small nos., and larger sample sizes would be required to corroborate these suggestive findings.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:147817 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:147817
TITLE: Reference values for plasma amino acids according to age and sex by using a high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) method
AUTHOR(S): Vargas Martinez, J.; Peran Mesa, F.; Gonzalez, I.; Roldan, C.; Garcia Lario, J. V.; Garrido, F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Serv. Anal. Clin., C. S. Virgen de las Nieves, Granada, 18014, Spain
SOURCE: Endocrinologia (Barcelona) (1987), 34(6), 192-8
CODEN: ENDCDP; ISSN: 0211-2299
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Spanish
AB By using a HPLC method, the plasma concns. of 16 amino acids in healthy volunteers from prepuberal to postmenopausal or (>45 yr) age groups were studied to determine reference values according to age and sex. Plasma values of amino acids are higher in men than in women, and they increase significantly with aging. When compared with other automated anal. methods for amino acids, HPLC has the advantage for a remarkable shortening of the interval for reading the results (40 min).

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:56445 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:56445
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:10782e-f
TITLE: Paper chromatographic study of the amino acid pattern of the Brown-Pierce carcinoma
AUTHOR(S): Kuzmenko, L.N.; Podilchak, M. D.; Makar, D. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lvov Med. Inst.
SOURCE: Neoplasma (1961), 8, 567-74
CODEN: NEOLA4; ISSN: 0028-2685
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The concentration of histidine, arginine, phenylalanine, leucine, isoleucine, and alanine was lower in tumor tissue than in the controls. Concentration of most amino acids was lower in the metastases than in the primary localizations of the tumor. The increased amts. of serine and lysine in the above carcinoma are explained by a high content of nuclear substances in a fast-growing tumor and a high mitotic activity of the new growth.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:36:17 ON 20 APR 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:36:44 ON 20 APR 2007
L1 0 S HOTFLASHES
L2 0 S HOTFLASHES
L3 14362 S MENOPAUSE
L4 16 S L3 AND ISOLEUCINE

=> norleucine
NORLEUCINE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s norleucine
L5 4289 NORLEUCINE

=> s l5 and l3
L6 1 L5 AND L3

=> d l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

10/848385

AN 2004:60248 CAPLUS
DN 140:105331
TI Use of amino acids for treatment of various conditions
IN Guttuso, Thomas J., Jr.
PA University of Rochester, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004006841	A2	20040122	WO 2003-US21785	20030714
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2490308	A1	20040122	CA 2003-2490308	20030714
	AU 2003261147	A1	20040202	AU 2003-261147	20030714
	EP 1575501	A2	20050921	EP 2003-764543	20030714
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 2006094785	A1	20060504	US 2005-519598	20050923
PRAI	US 2002-395975P	P	20020712		
	WO 2003-US21785	W	20030714		

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	62.62	62.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-12.48	-12.48

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:44:37 ON 20 APR 2007

FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Apr 2007 (20070420/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s hotflashes
L7 0 HOTFLASHES

=> s menopause
L8 25931 MENOPAUSE

=> s norleucine
L9 1089 NORLEUCINE

=> s l8 and l9
L10 0 L8 AND L9

=> s 2-cyclohexylglycine

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       3497778 2
            17 CYCLOHEXYLGLYCINE
L11          4 2-CYCLOHEXYLGLYCINE
                 (2(W)CYCLOHEXYLGLYCINE)

=> s l11 and l8
L12          0 L11 AND L8

=> s 1-aminocyclohexyl carboxylic acid
       3976688 1
            27 AMINOCYCLOHEXYL
         27331 CARBOXYLIC
       1470810 ACID
L13          0 1-AMINOCYCLOHEXYL CARBOXYLIC ACID
                 (1(W)AMINOCYCLOHEXYL(W)CARBOXYLIC(W)ACID)

=> s 1-aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid
       3976688 1
            55 AMINOCYCLOHEXANE
         27331 CARBOXYLIC
       1470810 ACID
L14          3 1-AMINOCYCLOHEXANE CARBOXYLIC ACID
                 (1(W)AMINOCYCLOHEXANE(W)CARBOXYLIC(W)ACID)

=> s l14 and l8
L15          0 L14 AND L8
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